The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but no continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII NO 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLVIII, NO 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column..	8 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Sav's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Bloomsburg, Pa. Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building. Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery. May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Attorney-at-Law, ALSO NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM, Attorney-at-Law, CATAWISSA, PA. Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street. Member of the American Attorneys' Association. Collections made in any part of America. Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5. May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH, Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa. Can be Consulted in German. ALSO FIRST-CLASS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED. ☞ Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

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A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

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DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE, —DENTIST,— BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company. *To be open at all hours during the day.* Nov. 26-1y

FIRE INSURANCE. CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens. PROMPTNESSS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mar 28-1y ald

THE NEWEST, LATEST AND BEST Designs in WALL PAPER,

Are Offered at LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES, BY G. A. Buckingham, MARKET ST., Berwick, Pa.

April 25-3m

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

Invalid's Home, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.

Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

P. S.—No charge for first consultation. apr 27, '83

B. F. SHARPLESS' FOUNDRY

Near L & B Depot, Bloomsburg Pa.

Manufacturer of First class ranges in different styles, cook stoves, parlor stoves and stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches &c. Large stock of tinware and stove repairs, such as grates, fire brick, lids, centres

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS. Oct 26 tf

The Science of Life, Only $1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man. Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion of excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully HEAL THYSELF without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. May 30-1wd

B. F. HARTMAN REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.	
Franklin, " "	
Pennsylvania, " "	
York, of Pennsylvania.	
Hanover, of N. Y.	
Queens, of London.	
North British, of London.	

Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg. oct. 24, 9-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Mover's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool.....	13,500,000
Lancashire.....	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London.....	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England.....	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford.....	3,273,920
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	2,022,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-t

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. New edition—New bindings—New illustrations from new designs. Superbly gotten up. Same low price. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now. BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 66 North 4th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Also other grand new books and Bibles. mar 28- 1y ad

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BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST CUTTER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts. Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for Yards, Cemetery Lots and Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS, BLOOMSBURG PA. May 4-tf

NEW BUGGIES!!

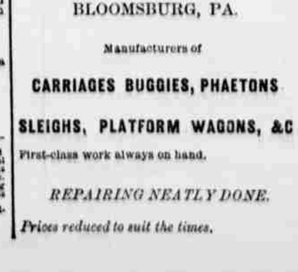
AT TRESCOTT'S CARRIAGE SHOP, BERWICK, PENN'A.

FROM $85.00 TO $125.00.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

May 2-3m

AGENCY OF WILEY & RUSSELL'S LABOR SAVING TOOLS & MACHINERY.



Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies. Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 98 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 145 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA. may 23 1y

E. B. BROWER, PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO., BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.

March 21-tf

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

WAINWRIGHT & CO., *WHOLESALE GROCERS,* PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

Spring Without Blossoms.

LATE IN LIFE TO LOOK FOR JOY—YET NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Readers of Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables" will recall the pathos with which poor Clifford Pyncheon, who had been unjustly imprisoned since his early manhood, said, after his release,: "My life is gone, and where is my happiness? Oh! give me my happiness." But that could be done only in part, as gleams of warm sunshine occasionally fall across the gloom of a New England autumn day.

In a letter to Messrs. Hiscox & Co., Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennington, N. J., says: "I have suffered untold misery from childhood from chronic disease of the bowels and diarrhœa, accompanied by great pain. I sought relief at the hands of physicians of every school and used every patent and domestic remedy under the sun. I have at last found in PARKER'S TONIC a complete specific, preventive and cure. As your invaluable medicine, which did for me what nothing else could do, is entitled to the credit of my getting back my happy days, I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact."

Mr. E. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: "The testimonial of Mr. Titus is genuine and voluntary; only he does not adequately portray the suffering he has endured for many years. He is my brother-in-law, and I know the case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to PARKER'S TONIC.

Unequalled as an invigorant; stimulates all the organs; cures all ailments of the liver, kidneys, and all diseases of the blood.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of samples that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, and sample, Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.

Fairview Electropathic Institute, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and hundreds will testify to his skill.

Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in. PROF. HENRY MILLS, Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS, Lock Box 97, Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 7 83-1y.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

The many great improvements introduced in the manufacture of the Jas. Boss' Gold Watch Case, have led to similar improvements in the making of silver cases.

Under the old methods, each part of a silver case was made of several pieces of metal soldered together, requiring a great amount of cutting and soldering, which softened the metal and gave it the pliability of lead rather than the elasticity of silver.

Under the improved methods, each part of the Keystone Silver Watch Case is made of one solid piece of metal hammered into shape. The advantages are readily apparent, for every one knows that hammering hardens the metal while soldering softens it.

To test the superiority of the Keystone Silver Watch Case, take one of 3 oz. weight, press it squarely in the center when closed, and it will not give, while a case of same weight of any other make will give enough to break the crystal. The Keystone Silver Watch Case is made only with silver cap and gold joints.

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.) 1

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases CAPILLARIS Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS. F. HILL MANSFIELD, Prop., Portland, Maine. M9-1w d

SELECT POETRY.

LONG AGO.

I sit beside the sinking fire,
Watch the weird faces in its glow;
All through the night I should not tire—
But they have faded long ago.

Ah—dust to dust—the last repose—
Ashes to ashes!—well I know
How surely this hath been with those,
Those whom I loved so long ago.

How surely this with me will be!
From every petty joy and woe,
From fancied slight from jealousy
Made free and safe—ah! long ago.

And yet may some things with us stay—
As on the water lillies blow
In white and green—just as they lay
In white and green, so long ago.

'Tis pleasant now to think, "Perhaps
In memory's light one's face may glow;"
"Out upon time!"—for all things lapse
In that sad, dreary long ago.

But when I'm dead don't thou forget—
Thou whom I used to treasure so:
Yet may one tear thine eyelid wet,
Because I loved thee—long ago!

SELECT STORY.

BURIED ALIVE.

"Welcome home, Alf, my boy!"

My brother grasped my hand as he said these words, and did not release it until he had led me up the time-honored steps of our ancestral home and begun to assist me to unfasten my great coat.

"And how are you, my lad?" he continued, without giving me time to reply to his hearty reception. "Why, you look as brown as a berry, and certainly none the worse for your fifteen years' nabobism."

I had just returned to England after having endured the trying climate of India for fifteen years, and had hastened at once to the old mansion where I had been born, and which was, at the time of my story, in the posession of my eldest brother, Stephen. Our family bear the honored name of Stanley, and are a younger branch of the noble house of that name. They had been settled for many centuries in a wild part of the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire, upon an estate that was very beautiful from an artistic point of view, but very poor from a pecuniary aspect, and consequently many generations of younger sons had been forced to push their way into the world as I had. My half-brother, Stephen, was 12 years older than I was, and had always regarded me with an affection more fatherly than brotherly, delighting in giving me pet names, and even when years of foreign travel had tanned my originally fair complexion and silvered my hair I was amused by the way in which, upon this our first meeting after many years, he ignored the present, and kept up the old manners and sayings which had characterized him when I was a boy at Stanley House.

A substantial repast was provided for me in the old dining room, and after I had done justice to it and the gray-headed butler (who had officiated in my father's time) had brought in the wine, Stephen and I were soon deep in conversation on topics peculiarly interesting to me.

"So you think the old place is changed?" he said musingly, in reply to a remark that had fallen from me. "I have not noticed it, but it may be, it may be."

"Indeed it is, Stephen," I said; "and I think you are allowing the best part of the house to fall into decay. Now, in my father's day the West wing—"

"Hush!" he cried, interrapting me with a startled look in his eyes. "Don't mention that, for heaven's sake! She loved those rooms."

In a moment I had grasped his hand.

"Forgive me Stephen!" I exclaimed as the terrible truth flashed across my mind, and I saw I had opened an old wound.

"There is nothing to forgive, Alf, my boy," he said, looking into the bright fire with an anxious, troubled face. "You could not know of all the horror of that terrible time."

Indeed I could not; for I was but a boy when I went to India. Nevertheless I had heard sufficient while there of my brother's unfortunate marriage to convince me of the pain which my allusion to it would give him. I had heard how he had married a beautiful girl, and how fondly he had loved her, and how, after three months of married life, she had deserted him. With whom or whither she had gone no one knew; and her name had become almost a forgotten sound at Stanley House.

I changed the subject of conversation and tried to make him forget the unpleasant recollections which my words had raised, by relating some of the most amusing adventures that had befallen me whilst abroad; but, though he listened with interest, and seemed to try to shake off the gloom that had settled upon his mind, he never quite regained his wonted cheerfulness during the remainder of the evening, and retired early to rest, excusing himself by saying it was his custom.

Among the evils of civilization which my somewhat stormy passage through life had taught me that of late hours was by no means the smallest; and knowing it would be useless for me to turn into bed before midnight, I put on my hat, lit another cigar and strolled into the grounds to get a breath of fresh air.

It was a fine summer night. The moon was shining brightly from a clear starlit sky. I knew every foot of the ground, and visited many of my favorite haunts, and it must have been after 11 o'clock before I began to think of returning. My cigar had gone out when I reached the bottom of the long avenue of tall trees, and beginning to feel chilly I walked some what quickly towards the house, crunching the gravel beneath my feet as I went. As I drew near the front door my attention was attracted by the sudden appearance of a man bearing a lantern, who had evidently heard my footsteps, for he stopped and awaited my approach. At first I thought he was one of the servants, but upon drawing nearer I was surprised to find it was my brother. I hastened to speak to him, when, to my great astonishment, after glancing at me eagerly, he turned away without any sign of recognition and hurried rapidly in the direction of the West wing. My first intention was to call out after him, but upon second thought I decided not to do so, for I was persuaded that he had seen and recognized me and that perhaps my company might not be desired, so I entered the house and was soon in bed and asleep.

The next morning when I came down stairs I found Stephen already in the breakfast room awaiting me. He was standing with his back to the fire.

"Good morning, Alf," he said, smiling in his cheerful manner. "You are an exception to most lovers of late hours, I see."

"Yes," I replied; "I sleep soundly and therefore rise early."

"You'll find the nights long and dull here, I'm afraid, after the excitement to which you've been accustomed."

"Oh, no, not at all," I said. "There are so many old associations about Stanley House that I think I shall never be dull here. Now, last night I strolled through the grounds and did not return until close upon midnight."

"These late hours seem to be a very stupid custom and one which I could never cultivate. I think, my boy, that you would have been much wiser if you had turned in when I did and slept until morning."

"Why, I daresay I was in bed before you."

In bed before me?" he repeated, with a puzzled look. What do you men?"

"I mean just what I say—that I was in bed and asleep before you were, unless you finish your rest and rise before 12 p. m."

"You must be joking, Alf," he said, incredulously. "I was in bed by 9 o'clock and was up this morning at 6."

"Surely you must be mistaken, Stephen, for I met you on your double at the top of the avenue last night as I was returning to the house."

"Impossible!"

"Indeed, I did. I would have spoken to you, but you hurried away and I thought you had seen me and wished to be alone."

"It could not have been me. I was never out of the house after 7 o'clock."

All that day I was haunted by the recollection of what I had seen on the previous night, and of my brother's denial. I had heard singular stories of Stephen being a somnambulist before I had left England, and could not help wondering if he was still addicted to freaks of that kind; but I had never seen him walk in his sleep, and as I had only half believed the tales I had been told, I was not inclined to accept this explanation as a solution of the problem. However, I was determined to solve the mystery.

As soon as all were in bed, therefore, on the night following that on which I had arrived at Stanley House, I again went out into the grounds, determined, if I met the mysterious person whom I had seen on the previous night, to follow him and discover who he was. The moon was shining fitfully from behind the stormy clouds that now and again obscured her disc, and a breeze of wind stirred and whistled in the branches of the trees. I paced upon the grass beneath the tall elms that pointed their foliaged branches to the frowning sky. I had taken up my point of observation just in front of the West wing of the house, which had been so long shut up and left to fall into decay. So great indeed had been my brother's horror lest any portion of it should be touched by human foot, that not only had he boarded up every window and door that had communication without, but he had also caused to be built up every door that had given access from it to the main body of the building.

My head was full of thoughts of my boyhood as I walked to and fro. I remembered many happy days spent in those rooms, for they had been my father's favorites; and it was not without a pang of regret that I looked at them, deserted and ruinous, simply because a false woman had also loved them.

I had waited until past midnight and had almost given up my quest as hopeless, and was about to return to the house when I heard a footstep on the damp gravel walk approaching. I drew back into the shadow of the trees and peered forth into the darkness, for at that moment a thick cloud shut out the light of the moon. Nearer and nearer the footsteps came, and at length the glimmering of a lantern shone out on the darkness. The man bearing the light went up to the principal entrance of the West wing, where he paused, and a moment later I heard a key shoot back the heavy lock; the next instant the light and the man disappeared as the door closed behind them.

Animated and excited, I stepped quickly but softly across the gravel walk to the door, where for a moment I paused and listened. A footstep was ascending the creaking staircase. I waited until I heard it on the second flight before I tried the door. I found it open, and entered softly, closing the door behind me. Before proceeding further, I cautiously took off my boots, and then I ascended the cold clammy stairs, that smelt of the tomb.

From the second landing there opened a suit of apartments, which I remembered had been called the strong rooms, because they were in the very heart of the building, and had few windows and only one door for ingress or egress. The heavy oak door that opened into these rooms I found was ajar, and a bright light streamed out between the opening. To my great astonishment, when I entered this room, I heard voices in the apartment beyond. At first I was so amazed that I could not distinguish a single word that was spoken, but as I become calm, and after drawing close to the door of the room, from which the sound proceeded, I distinctly heard a woman's voice in tearful accents saying:

"Oh, if you really love me deliver me from this place! What have I done that I should be forced to bear this punishment? Have I not loved with a true woman's love? Speak to me. Do not look at me with eyes so glassy that they seem to see me not. give me one word, so that I may hear you as the same Stephen that you were before this fearful malady overtook you. Let me again see the light of heaven and the faces of my friends."

I crept softly nearer to the door and got into position from which I could partly distinguish the occupants of the room and their surroundings. It was a handsomely furnished apartment, half boudoir, half drawing-room. Every luxury which the heart or brain could desire was scattered about in endless variety. In the centre of the floor stood my brother, but with such a strange, wicked, frenzied expression on his face that, had I not known his features well, I should have thought it could not be he. Before him knelt a woman whose face was buried in her hands.

"You shall not leave me thus!" she cried, as he turned to go. "I must, I will have my liberty!"

She had started to her feet and ran to the door, but Stephen, still without any change in his fixed, staring countenance, seized her roughly by the arm and pushed her from him, and walked quickly towards the door. I had hardly time to draw back into the shadow of a heavy curtain, when he entered the room where I was and walked quickly across to the landing closing this last door after him and locking it. Thus I found myself also a prisoner. I heard his footstep descend the stairs and then the sound died slowly away.

For a few moments I stood puzzled as to what course I was to pursue. I knew it would be useless to attempt to force the massive lock, or when morning came to try and attract the outer world; for, as I have said, the rooms were strongly built and situated in the very heart of the West wing, and the few windows which had of yore let in the light of heaven to them had been filled up with strong masonry. I was aroused from my thoughts by a sob from the occupant of the next chamber. Going up to the door which Stephen had closed after him I knocked and then entered. My tap had evidently not been heard, for I found the graceful form seated in a chair in an attitude which betokened despair, her head leaning forward and her beautiful dishevelled hair falling in waving folds about her.

"Madam."

I had walked up to her and placed my hand upon her shoulder.

"Oh!" and she turned towards me, her pale, tearful, horror-stricken face then shrank away in fear. "Who are you? Pray do not hurt me. I know I am helpless."

It was some time before I could convince her that I was really a friend; for so long had she been buried in these rooms that her mind had become almost unhinged and her sense of perception blunted. By degrees, however, I made her understand who I was and how I had come there; and then, in answer to my questions, I gleaned the history of her captivity.

When my brother married her she was a handsome young girl of 18, and he was verging on the period of middle age. For three months after their marriage he had been kind and attentive—all, in fact, that a wife could desire of her husband. Just at the end of that time, however, he discovered accidentally several letters which had been written by her before her marriage, to a former lover; and for some days afterward he was moody jealous and strange in his conduct. One night he entered her room with that fixed, frenzied, wicked look upon his face which she had never seen there before, but which had marred his features in all interviews with him since, and directed her by signs to follow him, a mandate which in her terror she readily obeyed. He conducted her to a gloomy chamber, lighted only by a small oil lamp, and then left her, locking the door behind him. At intervals afterwards, he visited her, bringing food and clothing with him; but always coming in the night, and bearing himself in a silent, changed, peculiar manner. At length he led her back again to her own suite of apartments (those in which I had discovered her), where during her absence all the windows had been built up, thus cutting off communication with the outer world. Here he visited her almost every night since, bringing her the necessaries of life, coming like an apparition and going as he came.

"I think those foolish letters of mine," she said, in conclusion, "written before I had learned to love my husband, have turned his brain. I was warned before I married him that he was affected by the peculiar malady of sleep-walking, and that when under its influence he not only lost complete control of his reason, but also seemed to live a double life. When awake he was generous, frank and good; but when in a somnambulant state, I was told, he was morose, jealous, wicked—in a word, insane; and that in his waking hours he had no recollection of what took place or what he did when in this latter state."

Fortunately I found I had my powder-flask in my pocket, and thus was able to set myself and my unfortunate brother's wife at liberty, by exploding the locks.

I took my protegee to the rectory, where the rector, who was an old college friend of mine, was not a little surprised to receive such visitors at so early an hour.

Before returning to Stanley House, I rode on the rector's cob to my brother's doctor, who lived about three miles away, and consulted him upon Stephen's sad condition. He told me that he was quite aware of the facts of the case, but that he had not for a moment thought the malady could have been capable working so much mischief.

He suggested that in all probability a crisis in the disease would now be reached, brought about by the mental shock which the discovery of the escape of the captive would give when next the somnambulist visited the West wing. The result of this crisis would either leave him a hopeless manic or completely cure him.

At the doctor's request I arranged to meet him the same night at 12 o'clock, in order to watch my brother's movements. I then rode back to the rectory, and from there proceeded at once to Stanley House.

After resting in my room for a short while, I came down stairs, and found Stephen more cheerful and genial than usual, all unconscious, poor fellow of the fate hanging over him.

At night my brother retired to rest at his usual time, and I went out into the grounds to meet the doctor, about an hour and a half afterwards. When I met him we proceeded to the West wing to watch the effect of the shock of discovery upon the patient. As soon as we reached the door I saw that Stephen had been before us, for the door was ajar. With a heart that beat fast with my fears, I hurried into the house, and was about to run upstairs when I stumbled over some obstacle at the bottom. The doctor, who was following closely, carried a dark-lantern and its light soon revealed the bleeding form of my unhappy brother.

"He is dead," the doctor said, rising from his knees after making a hasty examination of the body. "In his frenzy he must have dashed himself down the stairs. Poor fellow! we have been too late to save him!"

* * * * * * *

Five years have fled since that time. Stanley House has been newly painted and renovated, and again holds a happy bride and bridegroom. A fair face looks over my shoulder as I write and drops a tear upon the paper that contains a history of her sorrows. But a smile flits about her lips as I kiss her; and we look out together upon the beautiful scene, in the midst of which stands our home, and forget the darkness of the past in the brightness of the future.

Hired Men and the Law.

Few farmers have a correct idea of the extent of their liability for acts of hired help. Judge Parish, in a late address before the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Farmers' Club, explained the rules of the common law in relation to the torts and negligence of farm employees. The farmer according to this authority, "is responsible in damages to third persons for wrong acts or negligences of hired help occasioning injury, whether the act be one of omission or commission; whether in conformity to his orders or even in disobedience to them, by negligence, fraud, deceit, or even wilful misconduct, so long as it was in the course of the employment. For instance: The farmer has a horse affected with the glanders or heaves, and he orders his hired man to take it out on the road and sell it or trade it off. He is told not to warrant or recommend the horse, or to resort to any jockey tricks in order to make a sale. The first person met is stumped for a trade. The hired man is asked if the horse is sound, and he answers, "Perfectly so; not a blemish or fault about him; and that he would not be afraid to warrant him." The trade is made, and the employer is liable for the deceit, because the swindle was in the course of employment.

A hired man in driving a neighbor's cow out of his employer's corn-field, killed it with a stone. The court held the employer liable for the value of the cow.

A hired man taking by mistake a bag of barley instead of oats, fed some of the grain to the horses, put a clevis in the bag and left it in the old place, saying nothing about the matter. The farmer filled the bag with ears of corn and took it to the mill; in grinding the clevis injured the cracker. The farmer was held for the damage.

A farmer is liable for trespass of his hired man, done honestly in the course of his employment—as cutting timber on land of an adjacent proprietor.

It being the duty of the employee to unload a certain load of wood, and by throwing it overboard he accidentally or purposely wounds a by stander, the employer is liable. But if the unloading was no part of his duty at the time, there would be no liability. The test of responsibility is not whether the act was done according to instructions, but whether done in the prosecution of the work he was doing for his employer, If the hired man, in performing a particular act in a particular manner, departs from instructions to inflict a wanton injury on a third person, the employer is not liable.

We give the above as both important and interesting information, and to impress upon farmers the necessity of extreme caution in choosing help. There are other grave reasons why care should be exercised in this matter, but this is sufficient for the present. Negligent, careless help can inflict serious loss upon their principal, even when he thinks himself least liable.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Smarter than Ferdinand Ward.

"I'm a smarter man than Ferdinand Ward," said a young business man in New York recently. "My wife, who has got more sense than a dozen men, heard about the big profits that Grant & Ward paid their customers, and kept at me until I put $500 into their government contracts. Pretty soon I drew out a thousand dollars. Then I put it back, and there came out fifteen hundred. Back that went, and out came two thousand. This seemed like picking blackberries. Back it went, and out it came again, just as natural, and so I sent it back again, and it doubled—the whole business doubled. It beat any game I ever saw, and I have tried them all. Why, if a roasted pig with a knife and fork stuck in its back had come before a hungry man he couldn't have been more surprised, I put it all in again, and the bigger it got the more it seemed to grow. It was just like rolling off a log. All I had to do was to put the money back, and out it came increased every time. Well, it went along, and my wife and I were tremendously excited. It was better than a horse race with the racers neck on the last quarter. At last my $500 had grown to $10,500. Then my wife said: "Take out that $10,000. It's my speculation, and I claim that money. We will have a brown stone house before next Sunday." I told her she was crazy, and I was never so mad at her in my life She insisted that we should take our profits and leave in the original capital. There was a level head for you. I see it all now, but I felt very sheepish when I called on Grant & Ward for $10,000. I told Ward his business beat anything that human brain ever conceived, and that I was sorry that I had to take the money; that I thought my wife was about the biggest goose that ever lived; that she didn't know the alphabet of speculation, but that it couldn't be helped. I expressed my determination to leave in the original capital, and promised him that I would never draw it out until he said so." "Has he ever said so?" "Not yet. He still has got the original capital, but I have been smart enough to beat his game out of $9500." "And your wife?" Well, she has got the brown stone house."

A fashionable jeweler says that fobs are completely out of style for everyday wear, and are only worn in full dress, with pendant seal charms. Heavy chains have had their day, and are as objectionable as fobs.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1884.

Cleveland, Bayard, Flower and Randall are the most prominent names mentioned for the nomination for President, since Tilden's declination.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga on Wednesday. The delegation to the National Convention is strongly in favor of Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. The unit rule was adopted.

Hon. Heister Clymer died at his home in Reading last week, Thursday, from a stroke of paralysis. He represented his district in Congress several terms, and was once the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State.

Benjamin H. Bristow, and Carl Schurz have joined hands with George William Curtis in the independent republican movement against Blaine. This movement is growing and bids fair to make the republican party some trouble.

While the balloting in the Chicago convention of 1880 was in progress, General Simon Cameron said to a neighbor that it was evident that the people were for Blaine, but owing to the evidence against him it would be fatal to nominate him.

Bishop Simpson of the M. E Church, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday after a lingering illness. He was born in 1811 in Ohio, and entered the ministry in 1833. He was elected a bishop in 1852. He was an able speaker, and one of his greatest oratorical efforts was the funeral sermon of Abraham Lincoln. His last official act was the consecration of the new bishops elected by the General Conference.

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Slocum, of New York, presented the conference report on the Fitz John Porter bill. The effect of it is to strike out of the bill the words "together with all the rights, titles and privileges," and to insert the words "provided that the said Fitz John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act," instead of the following words in the bill: "But this act shall not be construed as authoring pay, compensation or allowances prior to his appointment under it." The conference report was agreed to—yeas, 158; nays, 61.

In the show given by a Chicago spiritualistic medium, well known to believers and investigators, the performance was in a room dimly lighted, as usual, and the reembodied spirits emerged shyly from a cabinet in which the medium presumably sat, inert and entranced. There were occasional flashes of electric light, and suddenly an inscription appeared, as though written with phosphorus on a black surface. The medium at the same instant gave a blood-curdling shriek. "He is unconscious," the conductor of the show explained, "but this particular phenomenon causes a painful shock to his nervous system, and makes him cry out, just as a person does when a tooth is pulled, although under the influence of laughing gas." The words emblazoned were these: "For President and Vice-President, Abraham Lincoln and son." A tall figure emerged from the cabinet. The light was sufficient to disclose a face faintly resembling that of the martyr President, but the voice was entirely unlike Mr. Lincoln's. "If my son Robert becomes the nominee for Vice-President, the figure said, "I shall in effect be the candidate for President, because I shall control the mortal chosen for that place."

General M'Candless Dead.

General William McCandless, who had been ill for some time past at his home, corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, died last Tuesday morning. He had been in poor health for more than two years, but it was only a few days ago that his illness, resulting from an old wound, caused serious apprehension among his friends.

General McCandless, familiarly known as "Buck" McCandless, was born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1835. He received a good, common school education and immediately became an apprentice to the machinist trade. After finishing his apprenticeship he served for some time as a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but not receiving promotion as soon as he thought he should he left the road and entered the law office of Moses A. Dropsie in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was bright in his profession and being personally popular soon had a good legal practice. When the war broke out he entered Captain Timothy Mealey's company as a private, but when the regiment to which he was attached became the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, Private McCandless was elected major. He became lieutenant colonel in October, 1862, and when Colonel William B. Mann retired from service he took command of the regiment. He was severely wounded at Bull Run and taken to Washington. Upon recovering he rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and took part in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaign, during the absence of General Crawford, in the winter of 1863 and the following spring he commanded his division. In the wilderness McCandless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape. While leading his brigade, three days later, he was wounded in the arm and disabled from further service, when he returned to Philadelphia and resumed his law practice in partnership with Richard Vaux. When subsequently tendered a brigadier's commission he refused it. In 1866 he was elected State Senator from the First district as a Democrat, and in 1869 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Later he was nominated for Auditor General, but was defeated at the polls. In 1874 he was elected Secretary of Internal Affairs. General McCandless was a leading member in the City Troops and Society of the Army of the Potomac, and for several years after the war was vice president of the latter organization.

KEMBLE VS. BLAINE.

One of the hardest things that has been said of Blaine is the statement which William H. Kemble is said to have made at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876. This statement is given on the authority of Charles H. Bergner, owner of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. The *Patriot* gives the following report of what Mr. Bergner said:

"It is commonly believed," said Mr. Bergner, "that Blaine was defeated for the nomination in 1876, because he was obnoxious to the Cameron ring. There is nothing further from the truth, and the only color for the statement lies in the fact that Senator Cameron was opposed to him. His defeat was accomplished by a disclosure made by William H. Kemble, who was a delegate from the Fourth district, Philadelphia, and had no reference direct or indirect to the relations between Senator Cameron and Mr. Blaine.

"After the sixth ballot had been completed," continued Mr. Bergner, "it became evident that the issue would be decided on the next. The Pennsylvania delegates had been voting for John F. Hartranft in obedience to the resolutions of the state convention. In order that the state might make itself felt in the succeeding ballot, the delegation withdrew for consultation. While they were engaged thus the late Morton McMichael and General Bingham addressed themselves earnestly to the delegates in advocacy of voting for Blaine. At the conclusion of Mr. McMichael's remarks it was evident a deep impression had been made. Just as the vote was about to be taken Mr. Kemble arose. He asked the delegates to pause in the matter, and gave his opinion that the nomination of Blaine would bring defeat to the party. He referred to the damaging stories that would be told and to the doubtful record Mr. Blaine had made during his public life. He drew from his pocket two canceled checks, and continued: "I never had any legitimate business transactions with Mr. Blaine. The only relations we have ever had are represented by these two checks. They are signed by me, made payable to his order and endorsed and returned to me through the ordinary channels of such things. When Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house of congress, I was interested in some pending legislation. I asked his assistance in the way of a favorable ruling. He agreed to rule as I asked for $5,000. I paid him the money with this check, exhibiting the $5,000 check. Subsequently Blaine came to me and demanded $2,500 more, and I was obliged to yield and make the second payment with this check, exhibiting the $2,500 check. Now, said Mr. Kemble, I defy any man to say that I ever had any other business transaction with Blaine, and I defy any man to say that I ever had any other business with Blaine, and I defy any man to dispute the genuineness of this endorsement in Blaine's hand-writing. If he is nominated by this convention I will give these facts to the public, and his defeat is certain to follow. I have no objection to a man being bought, if he will stay bought, but I protest against him demanding the pay twice.'

"The effect of this speech was electrical," continued Mr. Bergner. "When Kemble sat down he handed the canceled checks around among the delegates and they were examined carefully and critically. I had them in my hand and am satisfied that they were genuine. Immediately after the vote was taken and the delegation decided to cast its vote for Hayes. That vote decided the issue against Blaine."

One portion of this statement will hardly be questioned, and that is as to the ability of Kemble as a briber. A man who attempted to buy up the legislature would scarcely hesitate at bribing the Speaker of the House, if it suited his purpose. If Blaine cannot successfully condradict the charge he is as bad as Kemble. If it is false Blaine's friends can convince the people that such is the case, only by dealing with Kemble as a forger.

—Since the above was put in type, the report is denied by Bergner and Kemble, and the *Patriot* reporter reiterates that his statement was made on the authority of several gentlemen who heard Bergner use the language ascribed to him. It has become a question of veracity between the parties concerned.

TILDEN'S LETTER.

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

The following is the full text of Samuel J. Tilden's letter, to which we referred last week:

NEW YORK, June 10.

To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York: In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegation from the state of New York, to the national convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency. To those who think my renomination and re-election indispensable to an ineffectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless trial. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: 'Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out reform systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will.'"

A DETERMINATION UNALTERED IN FOUR YEARS.

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule; such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now I fear beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it were at that time well known to you and others, and when at Cincinnati though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends under sanction of their own names have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the democratic masses with apparent unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to most deferential consideration and would inspire a disposition to anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind, for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy and fraud against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fift years as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare. I undertook the state administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms, to which as a private citizen I had given three years of my life.

HIS CONTROLLING PURPOSE IN 1876.

I accepted the nomination for president in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the majority of the people desired to have worked out in the federal government as it had been in the state of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the United States and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service. Twenty years of continuous mal-administration under the demoralizing influence of intestine war and of bad finance have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growth of false construction and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in the official abuses and the moral standard of the people has been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor and cannot be accomplished without most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic. The canvass and administration which it is desired I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in endeavoring to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the state of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work. At the present time the consideration which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through.

HE CANNOT ASSUME THE LABOR.

To reform the administration of the federal government, to realize our own ideal and to fulfill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining strength I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore constrained to say definitely that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass undervaluing in no wise that best gift of heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual. Grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a benificent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party, nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of their noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed. (Signed.) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

General Davis Accepts.

TEXT OF HIS LETTER TO HON. R. M. SPEER PRESIDENT OF THE ALLENTOWN CONVENTION.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis having been notified of his nomination as the democratic candidate for congressman-at-large he accepted in the following letter to Mr. Speer president of the Allentown convention.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., June 13th 1884.—*Hon. R. M. Speer, Chairman Democratic State Convention,* MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., informing me of my nomination as candidate for congressman-at-large. Although unsought, and made against my repeated protest, I feel it to be my duty to accept; and will meet defeat or victory with equal cheerfulness.

The country feels the necessity of thorough, practical reform in the national administration: a reform that shall reach down to the very bottom. The republican party have become so corrupt in their quarter of a century of unrestrained license, they would fall to pieces but for the cohesion of public plunder. The machinery of government is loaded down with political barnacles, which cling to it like leeches. When that party assumed power, it was led by earnest, patriotic men, with principles that challenged public confidence; now, the leaders have no higher ambition than the spoils of office and the war of factions. Recently, these spoilsmen, with unprecedented impudence, nominated one of their own number for the presidential office. To cure the evils complained of, half-way measures will not suffice; there must be a radical change everywhere; in reforms we must hew to the line. They who would rescue the government, must unite to place it in clean hands. When this shall have been done the motto of Thomas Jefferson, that "the whole art of government consists in being honest," will be made the chief stone of the corner in the great work of administrative reform.

When Jefferson drew his immortal indictment against the King of England, he charged among other things, that he had "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance," that he had "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to civil power;" besides "cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." The republican party have been guilty of all these things, and much more. They have doubled the number of offices and largely increased the salaries; and we find men in all parts of the country, who went into office poor and came out rich. Numerous offices have been created to provide places for political hacks and personal friends. In time of profound peace, they have made the military superior to the civil power, by arresting citizens with an armed force without a warrant, and sometimes shooting them down when they refused to yield cheerfully to arbitrary authority. If we are to believe the testimony of one of the conspirators, soldiers were brought to the capital to prevent those, lawfully elected to the highest offices, taking their seats: but purjury did its work, and the army was saved the disgrace of further participating in the greatest crime of the century. When the government was turned over to the republicans in 1861, our foreign commerce, fostered by democratic policy, was next to Great Britain in tonnage. Since then it has steadily fallen off, and, at the present rate of decrease, will soon disappear from the ocean.

The republican leaders have been so absorbed with schemes for plundering the treasury, and plotting for partisan supremacy, every vital interest has been neglected, and official corruption allowed to go on unchallenged. Departments are run in the interests of party, and slip-shod, corrupt methods have been introduced into nearly every branch of the public service. As one result of this general neglect, the people are still burdened with a war tax of one hundred millions, and are obliged to pay five million dollars to five thousand officers for collecting the same.

Our revenue system needs careful revision to reduce taxes and lighten the burdens on labor. In time of peace the money necessary to carry on the government should be raised from duties on imports, and every other method of taxation abolished. The tariff is a business question; should be adjusted on business principles, and no longer permitted to be the football of parties. Stability is more desirable than high duties. While congress has only authority to tax for revenue, the practice of nearly a century sanctions encouragement to home industries by incidental protection, but not to foster monopolies. Protection, in some shape, is the silver cord that runs through the warp and woof of our system of free government, and cannot be overlooked in adjusting the tariff within the revenue line. Genuine tariff reform is impossible while the internal revenue laws are in force. The tax raised by them is not needed, the system is vicious, its enforcement oppressive, and it should be repealed at the earliest possible moment. When this odious war tax is out of the way, the deck will be cleared for something better to follow.

If elected, I will support all just measures calculated to reduce taxation, relieve labor of its burdens, and encourage economy in public affairs. I will obey the will of my constituents on all questions in which they have an interest. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
W. W. H. DAVIS.

Fouling their Own Nest.

The reduction of the tariff on wool, which the republican platform condemns, was recommended by a protectionist tariff commission, enacted by a protectionist congress and signed by a protectionist president. The wool plank, like several other planks, is a condemnation of the republican party's own handiwork.—*Erie Herald.*

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 19th 1884.

The price for announcing names in this column is $3.00 for any office, and must be paid positively in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
P. A. EVANS,
OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
W. H. SNYDER,
OF ORANGE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS
WM. KRICKBAUM
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
M. F. EYERLY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
C. H. CAMPBELL,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
G. W. STERNER,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
U. H. ENT,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
B. F. EDGAR,
OF FISHINGCREEK.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WASHINGTON PARR,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN POHE
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
R. A. SHUMAN,
OF CATAWISSA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
W. S. FISHER,
OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicit votes, but, if elected, I pledge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM BRYSON,
OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
A. L. FRITZ,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
OF CATAWISSA.

I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but will cheerfully visit all publicly, to discuss the issues before the people, if desired,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DR. L. J. ADAMS,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
G. M. LOCKARD,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF ALEX COLLEY DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of the executor in the estate of Alex. Colley, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday the 27th day of June A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

June 6 ta C. C. PEACOCK, Auditor.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned appointed assignee of C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania will offer at public sale, at the Court House,

Saturday, June 28th, 1884,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable properties, viz:

FIRST.—A three story brick building on Court House alley, near the Court House, and attached to the Brower Building in the rear used for law offices &c., and formerly known as the Columbian Building including the small alley way on the north.

SECOND.—A two and ½ story brick house on third Street adjoining lot of Peter S. Brugler on the east and a vacant lot of C. B. Brockway on the west, containing a front of fifty-two feet, and a depth of about 214 feet,—the said house being furnished in all its rooms with gas fixtures; also water, a bath room, Baltimore heater, &c. There is also on the premises a good stable, and other out buildings.

THIRD.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, and bounded on the west by property of M. P. Lutz being forty feet in front, and about 214 feet in depth.

NOTE.—Any of the above premises can be examined at any reasonable time, by persons wishing to do so, and calling upon either M. P. Lutz, assignee, or C. B. Brockway.

FOURTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township, formerly known as Charles B. Troy tract, bounded by lands of Aaron Johnson, Thomas Downs, Isaac Davis, warrantee, Coxe lands and others containing 165 acres more or less.

FIFTH.—Three building lots in Glen City, Beaver township, formerly in the name of Charles R. Barnes.

SIXTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township containing 79 acres, more or less.

SEVENTH.—A tract of timber land in same township containing 118 acres more or less.

EIGHTH.—A tract of timber land in same township containing 84 acres more or less.

NINTH.—A tract of timber land in same township, containing 39 acres more or less.

NOTE.—Tracts 6, 7, 8, & 9 are contiguous, bounded by the Schuylkill county line, Roaringcreek township line, &c., on William Stewart, James McNeal, Henry Noar, and other warrants, and were commonly known as the Vanducem, Silliman & co tracts.

TENTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township containing 83 acres of land more or less, intersected by the P. & R. R. R. Co., the Catawissa creek, adjoining Aaron Johnson,——Schell, and others.

THIRTEENTH.—A tract of timber land in Locust township in the warrentee name of John Everhart, containing 400 acres more or less.

FOURTEENTH.—Nine-fourtieths of a tract of timber land situate in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships, bounded by the Sullivan county line, lands of Samuel Yorks, Jesse and Mathias Rhone, John Kile, David Golden, Robert Montgomery and others, containing 700 acres, more or less, the remainder being owned by C. W. Miller.

FIFTEENTH.—A tract of timber land in Roaringcreek and Locust township, in the warrantee name of Thomas Barnes, jr., containing 60 acres, more or less.

NO. 16. Six lots in Montana City, Conyngham township, in Block "C," being No's 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

NO. 17. Three lots in same place, in Block "C," being No's 2, 3 and 4.

NO. 18. Three lots in same place, in Block "J," being No's 1, 2 and 3.

NO. 19. Eleven lots in same place, in Block "K," No's 1 to 11 inclusive.

NOTE.—Any person desiring to see the town plot of said Montana City, as to the location of the above named lots, or their size, or who wishes to see the title thereto, can get the information by calling on C. B. Brockway prior to day of sale.

The above properties will be sold in the order named, the assignee reserving the power to adjourn the sale from time to time, as circumstances may require.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-half less the ten per cent, at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining one-half in three months thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*.

M. P. LUTZ,
June 6 Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, June 28, 1884,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David C. Black against William H. James and to be sold as the property of William H. James.

B. B. & B. Atty's. I. Fa.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number 16 in plan of said village of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence eastward by Main street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaac McKamie, thence southward by the same one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO,

Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of Main street in line of lot of Jacob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet, thence by lot of George Ruckle north twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to place of beginning, containing 10,395 square feet, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. Baker.

K. & W. Att'ys. Al. Fi. Fa.

JOHN MOURREY,
June 6, tf. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB HONS, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county by agreement of parties, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, July 12th 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove their claim or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
June 13 Auditor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Herring & Savage was dissolved by mutual consent, January 1st 1883. The books are in the hands of A. B. Herring to whom all accounts should be paid. All claims settled by him.

A. B. HERRING,
June 13-3w DAVID SAVAGE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned administrator of Susan Rumbel late of Beaver township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Beaver township, Columbia County Pa., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 24th A. D. 1884.

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate to-wit: A lot situate in said Beaver township adjoining land of Charles Shuman, Martin Johnson and others, whereon are erected a two story

Frame Dwelling House

and Out Building.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year from confirmation nisi with interest from that date.

LEVI MICHAEL,
June 6 Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM FORCE, DECEASED.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decedent, will meet the parties interested at the offices of Barkley & Buckingham on Monday the seventh day of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m. when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said estate.

R. BUCKINGHAM,
June 13 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HAYES, DECEASED, LATE OF CATAWISSA, PA.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hayes deceased, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Rhawn & Robbins Att'y's CLINTON ELLIS,
June 16-6w Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL RIMBY, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Samuel Rimby late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased having been granted by the register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present the same for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment without delay.

LEVI D. GEIGER,
Executor.
Washingtonville, Montour county, Pa.
June 5 1884. June 13-6w

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1884, to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the requirements of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations for profit," passed the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, for a perpetual charter of incorporation and that letters patent may issue to five or more persons to be called "The Espy manufacturing company," for the purpose of chopping grain, grinding bark and manufacturing specialties from wood and metal at Espy, Columbia county Pa.

E. R. IKELER.
Atty for the subscribers of intended corporation.

Bloomsburg, Pa., June 4 1884.
June 6 3w

STATEMENT

—OF—

Bloomsburg School District

For the Year Ending June 2, 1884.

Tax rate 7 mills on the dollar valuation for school purposes, and 2 mills for building purposes.

M. C. WOODWARD, COLLECTOR.

DR.		
To am't of duplicate 1883—'84	$7509 61	
" bal on duplicate 1882—'83	868 85	$8378 46
CR.		
By exonerations on dup. 1882—1883—		
less commission	16 66	
" exonerations on dup. 1883—'84	105 57	
" amount paid Treasurer	6755 19	
" 2 per cent com. on $7404 04	148 08	
" am't due dist'n on dup 1883—'84	1355 96	8378 46

STEPHEN KNORR, TREAS.

DR.		
To am't from former Treasurer	37 31	
" am't from Collector	6752 19	
" am't from state appropriation	720 60	
" Tuition Thomas Metherell	7 00	7526 10
CR.		
By am't orders rec'm'd for 1883—'84	5883 62	
" am't coupons pd $363 00 less state tax $24 20 off	338 80	
By am't Bonds Nos 47, 48, 49, paid, 1100 00		
" int on same from July 1, 1883 till redeemed less state tax	35 34	
By Treasurer's commission on $7357 76 @ 2 per cent	147 16	
By balance in Treasurer's hands	21 18	7526 10

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

DR.		
To tax levied for build'g purposes	1501 89	
" balance due from former coll'r	440 14	1942 04
CR.		
By amt pd for $363, coupons, tax off $24 20	338 80	
" three bonds redeemed	1100 00	
" interest on same from July 1, 1883 till redeemed, less tax	35 34	
By amt pd O T Wilson Ex-Treasurer due for bal coupons paid by him	24 00	
By Treasurer's commission	29 98	
" Collector's commission	29 83	
" exonerations on duplicate '83—84	10 13	
" bal due on duplicate '83—'84	373 98	1942 04

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

DR.		
To amt levied for school purposes	6067 71	
" amt due from former collector	4-8-71	
" amt due from former treasurer	37 31	
" amt state appropriation	729 60	
" amt tuition from T Metherell	7 00	7210 33
CR.		
By amt paid 16 teachers	4560 00	
" amt paid 2 janitors	400 00	
" amt paid 2 janitors during holidays	10 00	
" amt paid for publishing statement and printing	52 50	
By amt paid Bloom Water Co	12 00	
" amt paid sundry persons for cleaning buildings	37 02	
By amt paid auditors	3 00	
" amt pd C W Neal & Bro., coal	220 80	
" amt pd Jas C Sterner, wood	2 00	
" amt pd Penn Bros, (insurance)	89 25	
" amt pd O A Jacoby stone for pavement	101 64	
By amt paid for repairs	325 91	
" " " supplies	41 80	
By additional exonerations on duplicate '82—'83 less com	16 66	
By exonerations on duplicate '83—'84	95 44	
" Collector's commission	118 25	
" Treasurer's commission	117 30	
" Balance on duplicate '83—'84	983 98	
" " In Treasury	21 18	7210 33

STATEMENT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 1, 1884

No. 50. Bond issued to Freas Brown, due Oct. 1, '84	200 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	5 00	205 00
No. 51 Bond issued to Silas Conner, due Oct 1, '84	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1,—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 52. Bond issued to Silas Conner, due Oct 1, '84	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 53. Bond issued to Freas Brown, due Oct 1, '85	200 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	5 00	205 00
No. 54. Bond issued to Silas Conner, due Oct 1, 1885	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 55. Bond issued to Silas Conner, due Oct 1, '85	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 56. Bond issued to Moyer Bros, due July 1, 1886	5 0 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 57. Bond issued to David Stroup, due July 1, 1886	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 58. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown, due July 1, 1886	200 00	
Int from July 1—'83 to June 1—'84	11 00	211 00
No. 59. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown, due July 1 1886	160 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	2 50	162 50
No. 60. Bond issued to Luzetta Creasy, due July 1, 1886	160 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	2 50	162 50
No. 61. Bond issued to David Stroup, due July 1, 1887	100 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	2 50	102 50
No. 62 Bond issued to David Stroup, due July 1, 1887	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 63. Bond issued to David Stroup, due July 1, '87	500 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	12 50	512 50
No. 64. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown, due July 1, '87	200 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	5 00	205 00
No. 65. Bond issued to E. B. Brown, due July 1, '87	100 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	2 50	102 50
No. 66. Bond issued to J. J. Brower, due July 1, '87	200 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	5 00	205 00
No. 67. Bond issued to R. W. Smith, due July 1, '87	100 00	
Int from Jan 1—'84 to June 1—'84	2 50	102 50
Bonded indebtedness		$5643 50
ASSETS.		
Cash due from Collector	$1355 96	
" " " Treasurer	21 18	
" " " C. W. Eves	120 00	
" " for Tuition	54 00	
Tax due from commissions	54 43	1605 57
LIABILITIES.		
Bonds and interest to June

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	9:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:35 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In order to save many communications from the waste basket we make the following suggestions to local correspondents: Use only one side of the sheet, and write as plain as possible; give only the local news that is of some interest to the community, such as accidents, improvements, marriages, deaths, matter relating to schools and churches, business enterprises, changes of residence, and the like. What appear to be jokes at the expense of others, and personal mention giving only one name or initials or a nickname, will not be printed under any circumstances. Such items often give offense, though none may be intended. The full name of the writer must always be given, but will not be printed unless requested. tf

To Subscribers out of the State.

Hereafter all papers mailed out of the state must be paid for strictly in advance, $1.75 a year. We have to pay postage on them and in several instances we have lost not only the postage but the price of the paper. The date on each paper shows up to what time it is paid, and it will be stopped at the expiration of the time unless paid in advance. Self-protection compels us to adopt this plan. tf

For Sale.

Several town properties, good location, brick or frame.

About 25 acres of land in Hemlock township, partly cleared, balance well timbered.

A farm of about 80 acres in Scott twp.

For terms and particulars apply to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 29-tf.

Personal.

N. U. Funk, Esq., attended a class reunion at Princeton College this week.

Mrs. E. W. Elwell and children of Towanda, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. M. Shipley of Cincinnati is spending the summer with her parents.

Bishop Howe was the guest of J. H. Maize Esq., during his visitation here.

Miss Maggie Rutter is visiting her brother at Hughesville.

J. C. Fitzpatrick of Hazleton, came over on Saturday and spent a few days with his friends in this county.

H. A. Sweppenhiser was in town on Tuesday to make arrangements for lumber for his new farm buildings in Centre township.

Miss Laura J. Nuss has graduated from the musical department of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. There was a musical contest on Monday evening, with seven contestants and three prizes, and we are pleased to state that Miss Nuss won the first prize.

There were several cases of drunks in town on circus day.

Great bargains at Theo. Heck's in dress goods at Hencock stand, Lightstreet.

The Philologian Society will hold a festival at Evans' Hall this Friday and Saturday evenings.

There will be a picnic at Hess' Grove, Rupert on the 25th inst, under the management of Friendship Fire Company.

Go to Theo. Heck's (Heacock stand) for your boots and shoes. 20 per cent. cheaper than any place in the county.

The late frost did not injure the festival crop in the least. They are just as numerous as ever.

Great preparations are being made for a good time at Slabtown on the 4th and 5th of July. There will be a big crowd in attendance.

FOR SALE.—100,000 shaved hemlock shingles, by A. Laubach & Son, Gunva, Sugarloaf township.
June 16-4w *

John W. Miles, an old citizen of Danville, for many years a Justice of the Peace there, died on the 11th inst., aged 83 years.

The name of David Long of Locust, is lifted from the list of candidates for county commissioner, at his request. He has decided not to run.

Mr. E. A. Rawlings presented this office with a basket of delicious strawberries, for which we are duly grateful. Ed. always was a kind neighbor.

The Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran Church which was held at Williamsport last week decided to have their session next year at Bloomsburg.

The ladies of Ent Post G. A. R. will hold a festival on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, July 4th and 5th, in the first floor of F. D. Dentler's new building.

FOR RENT.—The front room, second floor, of the COLUMBIAN building. One of the best rooms for an office in town. Heated by steam, lighted by gas, water on same floor, Apply to Geo. E. Elwell. tf

Bishop Howe preached at both morning and evening services at the Episcopal church last Sunday. He confirmed a class of ten in the evening. A large congregation was present.

A neat fence has been erected around the grounds of the Episcopal Church and Rectory. When completed the property of the Episcopalians will be a great improvement to that part of the town.

FOR SALE.—A desirable store property of the late A. B. Vanliew at Buckhorn. The goods will be sold separately, or the goods and building together. Apply to A. C. Vanliew or J. Terwilliger, Lightstreet, Pa.
4 w *

Jas. Commons is well supplied with first class boats for pic-nic and fishing parties. The Bloom Ferry, of which he has charge, is in excellent condition for carrying pic-nic parties.

A picnic will be held in Megargell's grove near Orangeville on the 24th of this month by the Masons of the neighboring lodges. Prof. Heck will be the orator of the occasion.

The best dirt-proof watches made can be seen at L. Bernhard's jewelry store.

An amusing game of base ball was played on the school grounds last Friday between the clerks and lawyers. The former won by a score of 27 to 25.

The Model School at the Normal will give an entertainment in the hall next Monday night. Music by Prof. Niles' orchestra. Tickets can be obtained at G. A. Clark's.

Last week the town clock was about twenty minutes too fast. This week it was fifteen minutes too slow. If it cannot be kept somewhere within reasonable reach of the correct time it had better be stopped. It is a public nuisance as it runs now.

Prof. C. C. Johnson will give a concert at Jerseytown for the benefit of the Methodist Church to assist in payment for an organ purchased of J. Saltzer of Bloomsburg, Pa., to be held Saturday evening of this week, June 21st, 1884. All churches purchasing organs of J. Saltzer will be assisted in like manner.

Jim Green has served one term of imprisonment for shooting another colored man. On Tuesday he was drunk, and while in this condition was flourishing a loaded revolver around promiscuously. Constable Woodward took the weapon from him, and if he prosecutes Green for carrying concealed deadly weapons, he will be entitled to the gratitude of the community for his efforts to break up the practice.

Blaine and Logan ought to bring libel suits against some of the newspapers that are printing cuts of them. These pictures are the severest "cut" of all. In some of them Blaine looks like a blear-eyed tramp, and Logan like a Teutonic immigrant. As caricatures the portraits are successful, but if honestly printed to show the people what the candidates look like, they are dismal failures.

The farm dwelling of William Fausey of Frosty Valley township, Montour county, which was burned with all its contents on June 9th, was insured in the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of N. Y., in the agency of C. F. Knapp, Bloomsburg, Pa. The loss was promptly adjusted the second day after the fire and paid on the 17th inst. by Mr. Knapp, who settles all losses in his agency.

The crazy quilt craze is about to give place to a "family quilt" rage. A complete specimen has recently been exhibited at Atlanta, Ga. It was gotten up as a family record of the Bowers' family. It gives a complete list of the children, grandchildren and great grand children up to the time it was quilted. The squares are cut to represent trees. The first tree has thirteen limbs, with a flower at the top of each limb, and a child's name in each flower. And so on to the fourth generation. The total number at the time the quilt was finished was 244.

The Orangeville Academy will close the present term this week with exercises that promise to be of unusual interest. A written examination upon all the work of the term will be held on Thursday. The commencement exercises will be held on Friday forenoon in Academy Hall. In the afternoon a sociable will be held in Academy grove at which refreshments will be served in abundance gratis. All the friends of the students and academy are invited. An exhibition will be given in the evening by the students.

Bloomsburg is not noted as being a good town for shows, and hence on Tuesday last but few people were attracted from the country by the fact that Washburn & Hunting's circus exhibited here. The procession was a long one, by reason of its being long drawn out, and the uniforms of those who took part bore some faint evidences of having been, at some time now lost in the dim and distant past, gaudy and gay. The show comprises a number of animals, and portions of the performance were very good. Only medium sized audiences attended the afternoon and evening entertainments. The miserable little elephant was lame and excited much sympathy.

The habit of carrying pistols as practiced by many boys and young men, is a most dangerous one. The papers contain daily accounts of accidental deaths resulting from the careless use of fire arms, and we hear frequently of shooting in a moment of anger, where the handy revolver is whisked out, and before a second thought can be taken one man is dead and another is a candidate for the gallows. These remarks are called out by the fact that there is one young man in Bloomsburg to-day who can be thankful that he is not in prison on a charge of murder. On Saturday night somewhere on the Espy road a colored boy threw gravel at a passing team, when the driver blazed away at the offender with his revolver, striking him in the forehead. Fortunately either the pistol was very weak or the skull was very thick, for not much damage was done. There may have been some provocation on the part of the colored boy, but no act of his, unless the other party believed that his life was in danger, could justify the use of a deadly weapon. The case will get into court, and it is probable that such an example will be made of the offender as will deter others from similar recklessness in future, unless the facts are different from what we have learned.

The following from an exchange should receive attention: "Editors could a tale unfold of the way some people get their advertising done for nothing, and lawyers could tell of tons of legal advice given by them without receiving the slightest acknowledgement, pecuniary or otherwise. Doctors, also are the victims of these questioners. Men old in the tricks of these friendly sponges manage to evade them, but the young editor, lawyer and doctor, though aware he is being defrauded, has not courage sufficient to cut short the confidential chat, by saying that he hopes to make his living by receiving pay for what his friend expects to get by asking. No one expects a carpenter, a jeweler or blacksmith, or anyone who plies a trade to do the smallest job for nothing, and yet those who willingly pay for such labor seem to think they have done nothing of which to be ashamed, if they 'manage' to get legal or medical advice without having to pay for it.

And among women the fault is as great. Women who make their living by dressmaking, millinery, teaching fancy work, or painting, are daily imposed upon by friends and strangers who come to them for suggestions and advice about materials, shades, designs and patterns—defrauding the worker of hours of valuable time without a thought of paying for the advice given and often not thank the person for the suggestions, which she has spent time and money in acquiring.

Strange to say, these sponges are often-est found among those who could well afford to pay for what they want; and stranger still is the fact that they would resent with the greatest indignation a refusal to oblige them or an imitation that they were taking advantage of another's politeness, and thus getting for nothing that which the giver has a right to expect something more substantial than mere thanks,

Groceries at Theo. Heck's (Heacock stand) as cheap as the cheapest.

A social was given at the residence of L. B. Rupert on Tuesday evening, by Miss Eva Rupert and Miss Hastings assisted by members of their Sunday school classes. Ice cream, cakes, &c., were served.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Swartwout was celebrated on Monday last at their home near Benton. Only relatives of the family and a few intimate friends were present. Portions of the marriage ceremony were read by Rev. J. Rockwell, Rector of St. Gabriel's church. A number of handsome presents were received, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

A Vigorous Historical Reminder.

"The Ten White Men and Two Negroes who defrauded the American People out of their choice for President in 1876," is the title of a picture as artistically arranged as it is a forcible historical reminder. It is 20x28 inches in size, and just issued by the Advance Publishing Co., Nos. 5 and 7 Murry street, New York. Price, 30 cents a copy, prepaid, to any address. Twelve copies, prepaid, to one address three dollars.

Centre.

The young folks of the North end of Centre had a fishing party on Saturday. They had "Fisherman's luck."

A trio of Centre girls went to Light Street fishing and succeeded in catching 34 in all. They weighed 1½ lbs., we understand they salted them down for future use.

Chas. Neyhard of Wilkesbarre formerly of Centre is the guest of Wilson Creasy. His many friends extend him a welcome hand.

Miss Nora Reedy of Berwick is visiting Miss Della Hidlay.

Mrs. A. W. Spear and Mrs. S. Hidlay were visiting friends at New Columbia.

Harvey Haycock of Light Street has taken orders for 25 tons of Allen's phosphate through Centre. He expects to double the amount in the twp., before sowing time.

A. W. Spear is raising a calf which weighed 98 lbs., at birth.

Some of Centre's young folks expect to attend Prof. Hecks entertainment the 20th of June, at Orangeville.

HAWKEYE.

Buckhorn.

The farmer is preparing his soil for buckwheat.

T. W. Pursel is adding a cistern to his present supply of water.

By the time my friends read these items, John W. Moore will be the husband of his first wife.

H. D. McBride did the first mowing with a machine in our vicinity this season.

Master Arthur Ohl, of Allegheny city, will spend a number of months with his grandfathers, Ohl and Betz.

C. H. Moore, of Catawissa, paid his parents of this place a friendly visit on Saturday last.

On the 21st of July our school board will be prepared to receive bids for the construction of a school building. It is to be a plank house, 28X36. Contractors, give it a fair consideration by that time.

Mrs. Torello Chamberlin has closed her term of select school.

Miss Maggie Diehl, of Bloomsburg, is visiting Mrs. Appleman this week.

Do not forget the sale of the Ivey farm on Friday of this week.

HONKEY.

Centralia.

The individual operators in this vicinity worked their collieries on Monday, and suspended the remainer of the week. This half-time work effects business greatly, and the merchants report things as very dull.

It is with feelings of sorrow that we record the death of Rev. Edward T. Field, late pastor of St. Ignatius' Church, who died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning of last week. He had been in charge here for a number of years and was universally loved, alike by Catholics and Protestants. His remains were interred in Philadelphia on Monday.

The police force have decided to hold a picnic the latter part of next month. The object of the force in holding the picnic is to realize enough money to pay an officer who may accidentally or otherwise get hurt while discharging his duties. The party so injured will receive the same amount as he earns at his daily occupation, while he is unable to work. As the object is a good one we have no doubt but the picnic will be a success.

On Thursday morning a cave-in occurred at the Logan mine which took part of the Lehigh Valley railroad along with it. The road had been lately built and was considered perfectly safe. The cave-in was about one hundred yards long and fifty yards wide, and took over one hundred cars of dirt to fill it up. All the trains were delayed about four hours.

David Walsh, who is a member of the Mine Commission, left here on Monday to attend a meeting of that body, held in Scranton. The session will last five days. This will make eleven days in session out of the fifty allotted them.

An interesting game of base ball was played on Thursday, between the "Hooks" and "Flats." The score stood one to three in favor of the Flats.

Rev. Russel, who has been pastor of St. Peter's Church, at Columbia, for over eighteen years, has been appointed pastor of St. Ignatius' Church of this place.

The borough officers have been furnished new belts and clubs. The club is a dangerous looking article to come in contact with a fellow's cranium, and we hope a look at one of them will satisfy every one, as it has us, so there will be no necessity to use them.

A gentleman who has been canvassing the life of James G. Blaine the past few days says he received over forty orders for the book, in town.

By request of many teachers and citizens Messrs. Curry and Curran have opened a summer school in the township schoolhouse. As the number of scholars is limited those wishing to attend should apply immediately. Special attention given to teachers.

The small-pox is still on the increase. One death has been reported at Mr. Evans and another of the children is stricken with the disease. Ashland is getting rid of it slowly, but seven cases are in the pest house and new cases developed this week.

Mrs. Evans, an old and highly esteemed lady of town, died at the residence of her son-in-law on Sunday. Her remains were taken to Shamokin on the eleven o'clock train on Monday morning. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. M. Larned.

Reuben Ball, John Lynch and James Bakey, students of Dickinson Seminary, are home on a vacation.

Miss Julia Maher of Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks with her uncle, W. J. Walsh.

C. G. Murphy is spending the week in Philadelphia.

Wellversville.

Hay-making has about commenced.

Ripe cherries and strawberries take the day.

The grain is giving promise for a good harvest.

The entertainment given Saturday evening by Miss Ida Kistler's school was grand. Everyone came away satisfied with the work that has been accomplished during the past term. The blackboard was decorated with drawings by the students.

Miss Anna Keeler of Berwick, is visiting her friends in this place.

Mr. A. W. Musgrave, who is attending the Normal School at Bloomsburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, accompanied by his school chum, Mr. C. Creasy of Centre. They report having a good time. Mr. Creasy made many friends during his short stay here.

Mr. T. J. Welliver of Williamsport, was visiting his friends and neighbors during the past week. They were all glad to see him again, as it has been some time since he visited this place.

Many of the young people took a drive Sunday evening.

Trial of Harvesters.

We take the following from the Philadelphia *Record* of last Wednesday:

The great competitive trial of harvesting machines at the Moorestown, N. J., Fair, Tuesday, June 10th, attracted a very large attendance of practical farmers, and the test was watched with the closest interest. For the trials an acre of heavy green rye was selected. The shrewd farmer managers of the Fair Association had "peppered the grain," as they gleefully acknowledged when the combined reapers and binders would stick at a more than usually heavy spot, where the grain had been sown double thick and treated with an extra spread of phosphate. Nine machines engaged in the trial, as follows: The Buckeye, Champion, Excelsior, Johnston, Estherly, Deering, Osborne and Walter A. Wood combined reapers and binders and the Hubbard separate gleaner and binder.

The performance of each of the competitors was the subject of a great deal of critical comment, and each spectator was allowed to judge for himself, there being no prizes given nor any award of excellence made by official committees.

The first machine in the rye, the Buckeye, exhibited evidences of being of very heavy draft; and although its two strong mules worked with great vigor they did not succeed in concealing the fact that more power was necessary. The binding was indifferent, and the sheaves were thrown out irregularly, frequently catching together and choking up the binder.

The Champion dragged the bundles badly, dropped a great deal of the grain, and was twice nearly stuck.

The Excelsior worked so badly that it was compelled to stop two-thirds of the way up its first swath.

The Hubbard separate gleaner and binder, following a Triumph reaper, went down the swath with precision, and bound every sheaf without a skip.

The Johnston, which followed the Hubbard, dragged its sheaves and strung them together so badly that they looked like linked sausages.

The Deering machine was almost a total failure. It worked badly, failing to cut a part of the grain, and did the least of any of the combined machines. The bundles hung together and the grain was badly scattered.

The Osborne succeeded admirably, considering the extraordinary condition of the green rye.

The Walter A. Wood did the best work of the day among the combined machines, and escaped being absolutely stuck, but its performance, while not a complete failure, was far from a success.

Harman and Hassert are local agents for the Osborne, and are selling a large number of the machines.

Berwick.

B. D. Freas made a flying trip to Bloomsburg Monday.

Mr. Clark and lady of Hazleton spent Sunday with relatives in this place.

Miss Minnie Stewart is visiting in Philadelphia.

G. Mallery and R. W. Oswald returned from Cincinnati last week.

Several young men of this place intend taking a walking tour this fall to Washington, which will no doubt be a fine, as well as instructive undertaking.

Business at this place seems rather dull at present, but by reports Jackson & Woodin are trying very hard to get work for their men.

The "Berwick Cornet Band" have a number of choice selections which they intend discoursing Saturday evening opposite the Post Office. Their leader, Mr. Kelly, deserves praise for his fine talents, and the interest which he takes in the band.

Very interesting remarks and sermons were delivered in the M. E. Church, Monday and Tuesday, by the Reverend visitors and others attending the Centennial Convention at this place.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their annual meeting last Tuesday, 10th inst., and elected the officers with very little change from last year. When this institution gets settled in their new building, there is no reason why the young men of Berwick should try to find amusement in other places, as it will be arranged with every necessary means of occupying one's time in an honest and profitable manner.

A game of base ball is on the tapis between the Sunbury and the Crickets of Berwick.

There was one of the best games of base ball played in Danville last Saturday between the Association nine and the Crickets of this place, that has been played this season in Montour, Columbia or Luzerne counties. The Crickets led off at the bat which resulted in a "white wash," and returned the compliment to the Danville boys, which kept that way until the fourth innings, when the first run was scored by an error of the Crickets. The principal plays of the game were a three base hit by B. Sherwood and the flys caught by both sides in the left field.

Following is the score:

Crickets.	runs.	outs.
Linville, s. s.	1	4
West, 2 b.	1	4
Sherwood, T. r. f.	0	3
Sarley, l. f.	0	4
Sherwood, B. 1. b.	2	1
Thomas, 3. b.	2	2
Reese, c.	1	3
Doty, c. f.	1	3
Heist, p.	1	3
	9	27

Danville Association.	runs.	outs.
*Daniels, r. f.	0	4
Leib, s. s.	1	3
Reifsnyder, 1. b	1	4
J. Freeze, c. f.	3	1
A. McCoy, p.	1	3
Edgar, 3. b.	1	3
S. Freeze, 2. b.	1	4
Hummer, c.	1	3
S. McCoy, r. f.	0	2
	9	27

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Danville,	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	2	—9
Crickets,	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

*Daniels changed Hummer on seventh inning.

Game was decided a draw on account of Hummer giving out, and Daniels being hit on the mask twice which cut his face badly by its breaking.

Danville had 3 errors, Crickets, 6.

Both parties were very well satisfied with Prof. E. E. Wolf's umpiring.

DEEP.

Examinations.

Teachers' examination will be held in Catawissa on Saturday, June 28th, at 9 o'clock in School building, room No. 1.

Bloomsburg, Third street school building on June 30th.

Berwick, July 2nd. J. S. GRIMES, Co., Supt.

Democratic Candidates,

FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

We have prepared the following brief sketches of the several persons who are asking for nominations at the hands of the Democracy of this county, because the people have the right to know something about those who seek office. In order that we might have accurate information, circulars were addressed to each candidate, asking questions as to his business, residence, &c. Replies have been received from the persons named below. The names are taken in alphabetical order:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

DR. L. J. ADAMS was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, and has always made that his home, though most of his boyhood and youth were spent elsewhere in attending school and teaching. He attended Medical College for 3 years and is now a physician and surgeon in good practice; is 35 years old. He has never been a candidate for a county office before, but has held the position of County Auditor and various township offices.

A. L. FRITZ was born in Sugarloaf township. He was brought up as a farmer and by close application to his studies evenings while working on the farm, acquired a common school education, and was appointed a teacher of the public schools at the age of sixteen. He completed his education at New Columbia and Orangeville academies and the Bloomsburg State Normal school, after which he worked on the farm a few years during the summer months and taught school in winter. Moved from his native township to Bloomsburg and was collector of the County tax of this place for one year. Read law with Hon. C. R. Buckalew and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. Was Deputy Sheriff a few years, and has been for more than two years past Secretary of the Town Council of the town of Bloomsburg. Was a candidate for nomination for Representative four years ago.

E. M. TEWKSBURY was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., and lived on the farm where born, until he was 15 years of age, and then attended school at Harford University, Pa., for three years. He is a farmer by occupation, and has taught school more or less since he was 18 years of age, in Dauphin and Columbia counties. Has resided in this county for 16 years. He was a candidate for Representative once, and three years ago was a candidate for County Treasurer, but did not get the nominations. He held numerous offices in his native township. His age is 46 years.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

C. H. CAMPBELL of Bloomsburg, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in the 143rd Regt. Penna. Vols. as a private, and remained in the army until the close of the war. He was twice promoted. In 1865 he moved to Briarcreek township where he resided until he moved to Bloomsburg, about four years ago. He taught school a number of terms, farmed two years, was engaged in the stove and tin business at Berwick two years, and is now superintendent of G. M. & J. K. Lockard's store in Bloomsburg. He was a candidate for County Superintendent three years ago. His age is 45 years.

U. H. ENT of Bloomsburg, was born in Lightstreet and always lived there until 1880 when he moved to this town. He followed farming and boating, and is now book-keeper at Krug's planing mill. He was a candidate for Prothonotary in 1878, and in 1879 was elected Sheriff by the Greenbackers and Independent Democrats. His father, Peter Ent, represented this county in the Legislature, and his brother, Gen. W. H. Ent, was Prothonotary. His age is 46 years. He served in the war and came out a captian.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY was born in Catawissa township. He has resided in Bloomsburg most of his life. He is at present acting as Deputy Sheriff. During his early manhood he was a laborer. From 1846 to 1863 was clerk in the Prothonotary's office. From 1866 to 1883 was engaged in a law office, part of the time as clerk to Robert F. Clark, and the balance as partner of Col. Freeze. His father was Prothonotary for a number of years. Mr. Eyerly was a candidate for the nomination for Register and Recorder 3 years ago. His age is 59 years.

GEORGE W. STERNER was born in Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., and is now 38 years of age. He moved to Bloomsburg when about three years old, where he has lived ever since. When old enough he engaged in carpenter work and brick making until August 13th, 1862, when he enlisted and served until 1864.

He attended the Bloomsburg Normal School, Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport and the State Institute at Ypsilanti, Mich. He followed teaching in the townships of Briarcreek, Hemlock, Catawissa and Bloomsburg eleven terms. Was elected assessor and member of the Town Council of the town of Bloomsburg, and is the present Register and Recorder of the county, having been elected in the fall of 1881.

COUNTY TREASURER.

A. B. CROOP of Briarcreek township, was born in Newport township, Luzerne Co. Has lived in Briarcreek for many years; following the occupation of a farmer. He has never been a candidate for county office. Has held different township offices. His age is 49 years.

PETER A. EVANS of Montour township was born on the farm where he now lives, and has always resided there. He is a farmer and has never followed any other business. He received a good common school education. Was never a candidate for a county office before, but was appointee Mercantile Appraiser in 1878; he was an officer of the Agricultural Society for five years, and was left off the ticket this year at his own request. He is 38 years old.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

B. F. EDGAR was born in Fishingcreek township, and has always lived there except nine years, two of which he lived in Jackson, two years in Greenwood, and five years in Orange. He is a carpenter by trade, but has followed farming. He has held different township offices, and in 1881 was elected County Commissioner, which office he now holds. His age is 47 years.

W. S. FISHER was born in Main township, and has always resided there except two years, when he lived in Hemlock. He is a farmer and has always been engaged in that business. He taught school seven terms. Three years ago he was a candidate for nomination for County Commissioner. He is forty-seven years of age.

WILLIAM G. GIBTON of Bloomsburg was born in Madison township. Has lived in Hemlock, Bloom and Scott townships. He is a carpenter by trade. Has never been a candidate for county office, but has held several township offices. Was in the service during the war. His age is 54 years.

WASHINGTON PARR of Franklin township, was born in this county, and has lived in Catawissa and Franklin always. His business is farming and milling. Has never been a candidate before. His age is 60 years.

R. A. SHUMAN was born in Catawissa township and at present resides in the village of Catawissa. He is a farmer by occupation, and in former years followed milling and lumbering. Has never been a candidate before for a county office. Has held different township offices. His age is 50 years.

All the above named candidates are married men.

Frank Knorr, of this town, recently showed us seven Sharpless strawberries of his own raising, that weighed 7½ ounces. The plants were set out last fall. The berries were immense in size and delicious in flavor.

MARRIAGES.

SNYDER.—SHANNON.—In Mainville on June 11th, 1884, by J. D. Bodine, Esq., Mr. J. E. Snyder to Miss Maud E. Shannon, both of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

SHADLE.—At Fredericksburg, Ohio, June 5th, 1884, Neal McCoy, son of William and Clem Shadle, and grandson of Col. Neal and Hettie McCoy, formerly of Jerseytown, Pa. Aged 2½ years.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A neat present given away with every purchase made at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

Lilley & Sleppy want all the butter and eggs you can bring—half cash.

Gentlemen who want a spring suit put up in CITY STYLE should call at the POPULAR MERCHANT TAILOR of Bloomsburg. David Lowenberg who employs only EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

"The apparel oft proclaim's the man."
A well dressed gentleman is the admiration of all, and the place to get your SPRING SUIT is at the POPULAR AND RELIABLE STORE of David Lowenberg.

"When found make a note of."
The place to go for your spring clothing, a stylish hat, or a fine neck scarf, or the latest style in furnishing goods is at David Lowenberg's.

PHOSPHATES! PHOSPHATES!!
The undersigned is selling J. J. Allen's phosphates as cheap as the cheapest. Different grades and different prices. Call or address, HARVEY E. BEACOCK, Lightstreet, Pa.
June 16-6w

A very large line of straw hats now on view, NOBBY, NEAT and NEW, just arrived at David Lowenberg's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THAT HACKING COUGH
can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Moyer Bros.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
And liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Sold by Moyer Bros. *

THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD
of the wonderful powers and virtues of that best of all medicines, Kidney-Wort. It has been tried and proved. Its cures are numberless and the record of (supposed) incurable cases that have yielded to its influence, is astounding. If you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver or Bowels, if you suffer from Constipation and Piles, if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Malaria, take Kidney-Wort. You will find it the remedy you need.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH
and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THREW AWAY $350.
"Troubled with asthma for eight years. Not quite two bottles of Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me completely, after spending over $350 without the slightest benefit." This is what August Trubner, of Tyrone, Pa., says.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL
Immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Moyer Bros. *

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS,
made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

A DUTY I OWE.
Williamsport, Pa., Dec 21, 1882.
John H. Phelps, Scranton Pa., Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to inform you how much good you have done me through your Rheumatic Elixir. I have been a very bad sufferer with Inflammatory Rheumatism for over two years, half of the time not able to walk without crutches or canes. I have used three bottles of your Rheumatic Elixir. I announce myself entirely cured of rheumatism when all other remedies and treatment failed to give relief. And I am in better health now than I have been for years. I hope your circulars with their wonderful testimonials, will reach every sufferer with that terrible disease, rheumatism, and may encourage them to give the Rheumatic Elixir a thorough trial. I can recommend the Rheumatic Elixir with great confidence.
I am respectfully yours,
J. H. ARNOLD.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg Pa.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER
is what you need for Constipation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Moyer Bros.

☞A Pint of the Finest Ink for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY,
A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. Sold by Moyer Bros. *

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SOME DOUBT THE BIBLE
And the motives of its authors, but none who have used them doubt the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters. This splendid blood tonic is without a peer.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.
Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.
sept 22-1y

WHY WILL YOU
Cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. Sold by Moyer Bros. *

WANT OF FAITH.
If C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.
July 13-eow

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER,
of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by Moyer Bros. *

"THE BOSS."
Bethlehem, Pa., July 3, 1882.
Mr. John H. Phelps, Dear Sir—Please send me three dozen Phelps' Rheumatic Elixir soon as possible. I have sold all I had. Mr. D. J. Godshalk, editor "Daily Times," Bethlehem, is taking it. He says I could tell my customers it is the "boss" medicine for rheumatism.
Yours, etc.,
E. T. MEYERS, Druggist.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."
"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would, but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing.

A NASAL INJECTOR
Free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

HOW ABOUT THE DOSES.
Many people before purchasing a medicine naturally inquire the size of the dose and the strength of it. In using Burdock Blood Bitters a teaspoonful for the little ones and two teaspoonfuls for grown folks are all that is necessary at one time. This magnificent medicine is not only economical but very pleasant to the taste.

WHAT DR. S. INGHAM SAYS.
Wherever Phelps' Rheumatic Elixir has been tried here it has given satisfaction.
Yours, &c.,
N. INGRAM, M. D.
Blossburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1883.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

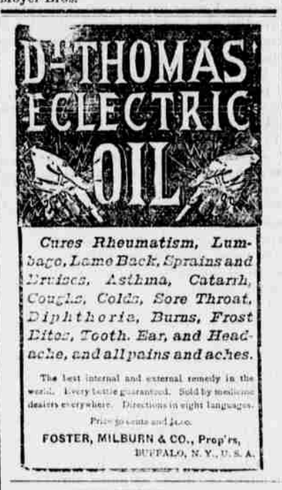
DRUGGISTS SAY:
"We can always sell Speer's Wine's. Pronounced by our customers to be the best they ever used. Our physicians all prescribe it. Has more sales than any wine we ever handled." Speer's Wines can be had of druggists

"HACKMETACK,"
A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros. *

CARES OF LIFE.
As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50c cents. July 13-eow

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim. July 13-eow

ARE YOU MADE
Miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Moyer Bros. *



Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages. Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, July 5th, 1884,

at 2 o'clock p. m. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Aaron Andrews, on the south by lands of Samuel Snyder, on the east by lands of Nathan Creasy, and on the west by lands of Stephen Gearhart. Containing Seven Acres more or less, without buildings.

Seized, and taken into execution at the suit of John Hinderliter and Sarah A. Hinderliter, his wife in right of said wife, vs. Stephen Wolf, and to be sold as the property of the said Stephen Wolf.

JOHN MOUREY, She

The Republican Platform.

The Chicago Convention adopted the following platform :

The Republicans of the United States, in Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men ; for a united nation assuring the rights of all citizens ; for the elevation of labor ; for an honest currency ; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

[Here follows a clause lamenting the death of Garfield, and endorsing the administration of Arthur.]

The Tariff Plank.

We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for "revenue only" but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest ; the Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity ; and we, therefore, respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a re-adjustment of duty upon foreign wool in view that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of the international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-state commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railroads alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

Protection to Labor.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working-men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor whether from Europe or Asia, as an offence against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Civil Service Reform.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican adminis tration should b completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law—to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers of free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lan ds are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil.

We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, and in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the condition of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions to all who were disabled and for the widows orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of the application.

Regarding a Foreign Policy.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in America, and the policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere. We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interest of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the military authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

Denouncing Southern Outrages.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be fully maintained ; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and a correct return. We denounce the fraud and violence practised by the Democratic party in Southern States by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruit of such fraud and violence.

We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

YOUNG DOCTOR.—"Yes, I have a patient at last, and I am in a terrible fix."

Sympathising Friend—"Can't you understand his disease ?"

"Oh, there is no trouble about that."

"Then where does the fix come in ?"

"You see, he is a notorious swindler, never pays a bill if he can help it, and besides he has no property."

"Well ?"

"Well, if I kill him, I can't get anything."

"Then don't do it."

"But if I cure him, he will get away."

If women were allowed the right of suffrage not one of them would sell her vote for a plate of ice cream. No, emphatically no. They'd want at least a quart.

Her Secret Troubles.

THE UNKNOWN TRIALS WHICH A WOMEN ENDURED WITHOUT COMPLAINT—WHY THEY VANISHED.

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year a pale, care-worn woman might have been seen at the window of her dwelling apparently in a condition of complete exhaustion. Her efforts to meet the accumulated duties of her household had been great but unsuccessful, while the care of a sick child, whose wails could even then be heard, was added to her otherwise overwhelming troubles. Nature had done much for her and in her youthful days she had been not only beautiful but the possessor of health such as is seldom seen. But home and family duties and the depressing cares which too often accompany them had proven greater than her splendid strength and she felt at that moment not only that life was a burden but that death would be a grand relief. This is no unusual experience. It is, in fact, a most common everyday occurrence, and a great prayer is constantly ascending from thousands of homes of deliverance from the deadly power which is enslaving so many wives, mothers and daughters. And yet these duties of life must be met. No woman can afford to turn aside from the proper care of her home and the ones who are committed to her care, although in doing these duties she may sacrifice her health, and possibly life itself. The experience of one who successfully overcame such trials and yet retained health and all the blessings it brings is thus told by Rev. William Watson, Presiding Elder of the Methodist-Episcopal church, residing at Watertown, N. Y. He said :

"My wife became completely run down through overwork and care of a sick member of our house old, and I entertained serious apprehensions as to her future. She was languid, pale, utterly exhausted, without appetite, and in a complete state of physicial decline. And yet she did not, could not neglect her duties. I have seen her about the house, trying courageously to care for the ones she loved when I could tell, from the lines upon her face how much she was suffering. At times she would rally for a day or two and then fall back into the state of nervous exhaustion she felt before. Her head pained her frequently, her body was becoming bowed by pain and all hope or enjoyment in life seemed departed. What to do we could not tell. I resolved, however, to bring back her life and vitality if possible and to this end began to treat her myself. To my great relief her system has been toned up, her strength restored, her health completely recovered and wholly by the use of Warrer's Tippecanoe, which I regard as the greatest tonic, invigorator and stomach remedy that has ever been discovered. I was led to use it the more readily as I had tested the health-restoring properties of Warner's Safe Cure in my own person and I therefore knew that any remedy Mr. Warner might produce would be a valuable one. I have since recommended both Warner's Tippecanoe and Warner's Safe Cure to many of my friends and I know several Doctors of Divinity as well as numerous laymen who are using both with great benefit."

If all the overworked and duty driven women of America could know of the experience above described, and act upon the same, there can be little doubt that much of the pain, and most of the depressing influences of life might be avoided. Such truths are too valuable to remain unknown.

Sulphur For Stock.

An English correspondent puts about two ounces of sulphurous acid into a quart bottle of water, and gives a tablespoonful of this dilution three times per day to cattle suffering with foot and mouth disease. In addition to this, he burns a little sulphur three times a day in the stable in which the animal is kept. He moistens the feet also with the above solution with a sponge. One must be careful not to use sulphuric acid for sulphurous acid, as the former would be hurtful in this case, instead of curative. Burning sulphur in the stables of healthy cattle once a week, he thinks, would ward off disease.

I have long been in the habit of giving a heaping teaspoonful of sulphur for this purpose to my horses and cows once a week, in a mess of meal; also to large swine; to full grown sheep about half this quantity ; to lambs and pigs less, grading it according to size and age. For poultry once a week I mix sulphur with their pudding, at the rate of a heaping teaspoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter. This keeps them free of lice, unless they are much exposed to the parasites on their roosts or otherwise. Sulphur in moderate doses, and not given too often, is healthful, and a guard against various diseases and vermin.

A simple method of burning it is on a slip of cardboard, or extra stout paper, a foot long and two or three inches wide. Scatter sulphur on one end of this, light the paper and then move it about the cattle in the stable. Be very careful to set nothing on fire when doing this. In order to guard from fire, if litter is in the stable, it should be removed previous to lighting the sulphured paper. A safer way, however, would be to put some paper in a hollow dish or pan with a handle to it to take hold of and move about.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New York has twice as many millionaires as any city in the country. In other cities men pay their debts and do not get rich so fast.

Some people have much quicker perceptions than others, but most any ordinary person can tell what evenings a girl expects her beau by the way she fixes her hair.

WEIGHT OF MILK, ETC.—New milk weighs eight pounds eight ounces per gallon, skimmed milk eight pounds nine ounces, cream eight pounds four ounces, butter milk eight pounds eight and one-half ounces, and water eight pounds and five ounces. Those who believe in testing my one lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that three gallons of skimmed milk and one gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk. Millions of frauds have been perpetrated by not knowing these facts and figures.

"I saw an unusual sight this morning," he said. "I was riding in a crowded street car, when a feeble old lady got in, and immediately a person arose and politely offered here the seat."

"Is it possible ?" answered the reporter, taking out his note book. Please give me the name of the gentleman."

"Oh, it wasn't a gentleman, it was a lady."

It is no longer considered a compliment to speak of a banker as a "fly business man."

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always ?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops ! ! !"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians :

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs ; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu ! ! ! !"*

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia ; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria fever ague, &c.," and they will tell you :

Mandrake ! or Dandelion ! ! ! !"

CHAPTER. II

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy ! ! ! !

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas !

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

AUDITORS REPORT

OF

the Borough of Centralia for the year ending April 14, 1884.

Thomas Gregg, collector, in account with Centralia Borough.

DR.

To amount of duplicate		2279 23
		$2279 23

CR.

By amount paid Treasurer	1874 39	
" 5 per cent com. on $1874.39	93 71	
" unseated land returned to com.	53 04	
" amount of exonerations	41 78	
" balance due borough	216 31	
		$2279 23

David Welsh, collector for 1882, in account with Centralia Borough.

DR.

To balance on duplicate for 1882	922 45	
		$922 45

CR.

By amount paid O B Millard, Treasurer	4 3 93	
" 5 per cent com. on $4.3.96	21 20	
" errors and exonerations	21 63	
" balance due borough	477 60	
		$ 922 45

O. B. Millard, Treasurer, in account with Centralia Borough.

DR.

To amount rec'd from T Gregg Col.	1874 39	
To amount rec'd from D Walsh col for '82	403 96	
To amount rec'd from D F Curry on balance due dist. as Treas for '78 and '80	14 00	
To balance due O B Millard	41	
		$2292 76

CR.

By amt. of lat. warrants redeemed	702 40	
By amt. of State tax on bonds	47 88	
" " " orders redeemed as follows :		
No 237 Feb 1, '77 P E Buck nails &c	3 50	
No 611 Sept 2 '83 Wm Hines labor	5 00	
" 75 Dec 17 '81 Harry Stroud "	94	
" 103 Mar 15 '82 Chas Strausser labor	50	
No 115 Aug 14 '82 Jas Cannon labor	7 15	
No 127 Aug 18 '82 Harry Stroud labor	2 50	
No 133 Aug 18 '82 Wm Hines labor	1 25	
No 144 Aug 18 '82 Jas Gannon labor	2 50	
No 151 Aug 18 '82 Pat'k Durrah labor	3 75	
No 168 Aug 18 '82 Mich Brennan labor	1 25	
No 188 Jan 24 '83 Wm Hines labor	2 50	
No 203 Mar 10 '83 James Calahan labor	2 50	
No 214 Mar 10 '83 James Calahan salary	5 00	
No 217 Mar 30 '83 David Walsh excess cost on judgment	18 66	
No 229, May 10 '83 Wm. Grant labor	1 33	
No 230, May 10 '83 Rich. Grant labor,	67	
No 231, May 10 '83 Hungarians labor	9 33	
No 232, May 10 '83 Jno. McAndrew, labor,	4 33	
No 246, May 10 '83 Pat'ck Langan, labor,	67	
No 250, June 14 '83 Wm. Grant, labor,	2 67	
No 252, June 14 '83 Mich. Barrett, labor,	10 00	
No 253, June 14 '83 Mich. Barrett, labor,	10 00	
No 254, June 14 '83 Mich. Barrett, labor,	10 00	
No 256, June, 14 '83, Dul. Calahan, labor,	33 67	
No 268 June 14 '83 Pat'k Langon	8 33	
No 271 June 14 '83 Jas. Grant labor	1 00	
No 272 June 14 '83 Mich Hannon labor	2 67	
No 273 June 14 '83 John Navin labor	14 00	
No 276 June 14 '83 Jno. Clarke labor	3 34	
No 280 June 14 '83 Jas. Deddicoat labor	7 15	
No 286 July 14 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	26 67	
" 300 July 14 '83 Mich. Barrett labor	14 67	
" 338 Aug 9 '83 Wm. Grantlabor	10 67	
" 345 Aug 9 '83 Wm. Dailey labor	6 67	
" 344 Aug 9 '83 Pat'k Curran labor	4 00	
" 351 Aug 9 '83 L A Riley & Co. plank and work	100 00	
" 357 sept 20 '83 Pat'k. Lynch labor	1 67	
" 361 Sept 20 '83 Thos. Fern Jr. labor	14 83	
" 385 Dec 14 '83 Thos. Gerraty labor	52 00	
" 2 Feb 18 '81 Barron & Hartman order book	6 00	
" 132 Aug 18 '82 Jno Hanley, hauling	5 00	
" 140 Aug 18 '82 Jas Cannon labor	1 25	
" 173 Nov 11 '82 O B Millard sundries	2 20	
" 174 Nov 11 '82 Jno Hanley labor	19 25	
" 1-6 Nov 11 '82 Wm. Bryson salary	50 00	
" 197 Jan 24 '83 G W Michaels labor	1 00	
" 198 Jan 24 '83 Henry Constantual labor	7 00	
" 256 Mar 10 '83 W B Hartman stationery	7 00	
" 218 Mar 30 '83 Geo W Davis labor	5 48	
" 221 Apr 12 '83 Wm Krickbaum assignments to treasurer	6 75	
" 222 Apr 12 '83 Jas. Calahan rem. nuisance	3 20	
" 224 May 10 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	9 33	
" 226 May 10 '83 Jos. Hughes labor	4 00	
" 228 May 10 '83 Jno. Han ey labor	5 00	
" 233 May 10 '83 Thos. Kelley labor	67	
" 234 May 10 '83 Mich. Barrett labor	5 33	
" 236 May 10 '83 Mich. Troyan labor	5 33	
" 238 May 10 '83 B J Dyke labor	2 50	
" 240 May 10 '83 Thos. Gerraty labor	5 00	
" 241 May 10 '83 Jno. McDonald labor	1 33	
" 242 May 10 '83 Jno. Hines labor	1 33	
" 244 May 10 '83 Jno. Dailey labor	67	
" 245 May 10 '83 Mich. O'Connor labor	67	
" 245 May 10 '83 Jno. O'Connor labor	67	
" 238 June 14 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	35 33	
" 255 June 14 '83 Mich. Barrett labor	3 33	
" 267 June 14 '83 Mich. Troyan labor	11 33	
" 257 June 14 '83 Thos. Kelly labor	2 67	
" 263 June 14 '83 Jno. McDonald labor	24 00	
" 264 June 14 '83 Jno. Hines labor	5 33	
" 265 June 14 '83 Jno. Dailey labor	2 67	
" 266 June 14 '83 Mich. O'Connor labor	6 33	
" 267 June 14 '83 Jno. O'Connor labor	5 33	
" 269 June 14 '83 Peter Bradley labor	34 00	
" 270 June 14 '83 Wm Hines labor	5 33	
" 274 June 14 '83 Jno. Bryson labor	8 75	
" 278 June 14 '83 Mich. Bakey labor	23 34	
" 279 June 14 83 Jno. Dugan labor	7 50	
" 281 June 14 '83 Pat'k McAndrew labor	2 67	
" 284 June 14 '83 Christ. Coddington labor	2 67	
" 285 June 14 '83 Jas. Dalton labor	2 67	
" 286 June 14 '83 B I Curran	9 00	
" 287 June 14 '83 Jas. Barrett auditing	6 00	
" 289 June 14 '83 Geo. H. Cope smithing	1 51	
" 291 June 14 '83 Thos. Loddicoat smithing	4 89	
" 298 July 14 '83 Thos. Gerraty labor	40 00	
" 299 July 14 '83 Mich. Bakey labor	14 67	
" 301 July 14 '83 Kuber Valant labor	9 33	
" 302 July 14 '83 Peter Bradley labor	6 67	
" 303 July 14 '83 D F Curry labor	12 50	
" 309 July 14 '83 Dul. Calahan labor	18 00	
" 306 July 14 '83 Pat'k. Langon labor	4 00	
" 307 July 14 '83 Pat'k. Kelley labor	2 67	
" 308 July 14 '83 Jas. Dalton labor	2 67	
" 310 July 14 '83 Thos. Kelley labor	1 33	
" 311 July 14 '83 Mich. O'Connor labor	1 33	
" 312 July 14 '83 Jno. O'Connor labor	1 33	
" 313 July 14 '83 Owen Kane labor	1 00	
" 314 July 14 '83 Jno Nieswinter labor	5 00	
" 318 July 14 '83 Pat'k. Lynch labor	21 67	
" 320 June 14 '83 D F Curry labor	23 12	
" 321 June 14 '83 J P W Riley auditing	6 00	
" 322 July 14 '83 S M Riley map and grades	40 00	
" 323 July 14 '83 Pat'k Lynch labor	20 00	
" 325 Aug 9 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	18 00	
" 326 Aug 9 '81 Jas. McDonnell labor	13 33	
" 327 Aug 9 '83 Mich. Bakey labor	18 00	
" 329 Aug 9 '83 Rich. Moran labor	6 00	
" 331 Aug 9 '83 D F Curry hauling	20 00	
" 332 Aug 9 '83 Thos. Kelley labor	10 67	
" 333 Aug 9 '83 Mich. O'Connor labor	9 33	
" 334 Aug 9 '83 Jno. O'Connor labor	9 33	
" 335 Aug 9 '83 Owen Kane Jr labor	7 50	
" 336 Aug 9 '83 Jno. Spring labor	4 00	
" 337 Aug 9 '83 Dul. Darrah labor	6 67	
" 339 Aug 9 '83 Thos. O'Brien labor	5 33	
" 341 Aug 9 '83 Theo. Evans labor	5 33	
" 342 Aug 9 '83 Rich. Meek labor	1 33	
" 343 Aug 9 '83 Owen Kane labor	2 91	
" 344 Aug 9 '83 Christ. O'Connor labor	75	
" 347 Aug 9 '83 Christ. Ernstberger labor	2 67	
" 348 Aug 9 '83 Thos. Fern labor	6 00	
" 350 Aug 9 '83 Jno. Nurtney 14 labor	2 51	
" 352 Aug 9 '83 L A Riley & Co. plank and work	144 58	
" 354 Aug 9 '83 Andrew Kane labor	3 75	
" 355 Sept 20 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	5 67	
" 356 Sept 20 '84 Jno. McDonald labor	4 33	
" 359 Sept 20 '83 D F Curry labor	2 50	
" 360 Sept 20 '83 Mich. Bakey labor	1 33	
" 362 Sept 21 '83 Theo. Evans labor	5 00	
" 363 Sept 20 '83 Chas. Strausser labor	4 50	
" 365 Sept 20 '83 Jas. Calahan rem. nuisance	2 25	
" 368 Oct 12 '83 Dul. Hughes labor	1 33	
" 369 Oct 12 '83 Owen Kane work and lumber	1 83	
" 371 Oct 12 '83 Thos. Johnson labor	25 52	
" 372 Oct 12 '83 Jno. Conrey labor	4 00	
" 373 Nov 9 '83 D C Black balance on settlement of 1882	7 14	
" 375 Dec 14 '83 D F Curry labor	2 50	
" 379 Dec 14 '83 Robt. Little cost 'gainst Crawford—McGuire case	7 23	
" 381 Dec 14 '83 J. T. Millington witness fees and assets	7 50	
" 383 Dec 14 '83 Wm. Peiffer labor	17 25	
" 384 Dec 14 '83 Jas. Calahan labor	9 30	
" 387 Dec 14 '83 " " labor	3 70	
" 224 Apr 12 '83 Jas. Dyke cost as committee to A P Blackeslee	2 00	
" 366 Sept 20 '83 O B Millard subpœnas	30	
" 389 Jan 11 '84 Thos. Ledlicoat smithing	9 10	
" 390 Jan 11 '84 " " labor	5 83	
" 391 Mar 14 '84 A B Fortner nails &c	8 68	
" 392 Mar 14 '84 Jas. Calahan rem. nuisance	4 50	
" 394 Mar 14 '84 Pat'k. Barren labor	4 00	
" 397 Mar 14 '84 Jas. Calahan labor	4 67	
" 398 Thos. Gregg constable	8 80	
" 399 Mar 27 '84 Jas. H. Thomas serving notices	5 20	
" 401 Mar 27 '84 Jno. McDonald labor	3 60	
" 402 Apr 4 '84 D F Curry taking prisoners to Bloom	14 00	
" 405 Apr 4 '84 O B Millard powder &c	55	
By balance due O B Millard on settlement for 1882	4 06	
" 2 per cent commission on $2292 35	45 85	
		$2292 76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DR.

To amount of orders outstanding last rep't	1092 79	
" amount of orders issued during year	2463 28	
		$3556 07

CR.

By amt. of orders redeemed	1492 16	
" " " outstanding for 1883	1140 56	
" amt. " " from previous years	923 35	
		$3556 07

LIABILITIES.

Amount of bonded debt	13600 00	
" " coupons outstanding	53 60	
" " orders "	2063 91	
Balance due O B Millard	41	
		$14717 92

ASSETS.

Amount due by Jno. Moran treas for '76	30 44	
Amount due by D F Curry treas. for '80	52 22	
Amount due by D Walsh col for '82	477 66	
Amount due by Thos. Gregg col. for '83	216 31	
Liabilities more than assets	13941 29	
		$14717 92

We, the auditors for the Borough of Centralia, have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct as stated.

JAS. BARRETT, J. P. W. RILEY, B. I. CURRAN. } Auditors.

SPEER'S

PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE

Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the [illegible] aged. [illegible]

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use,

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled,

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Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER.

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June 13 4w d

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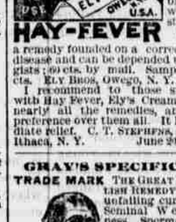

HAY-FEVER

is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts, and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a painful burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of blinding headache, a watery and inflamed state of the eyes.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of the disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists ; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROS, Owego, N. Y.

I recommend to those suffering (as I have) with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief. C. T. STRETFIELD, Hardware Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. June 20-4 w

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TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENG-LISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK

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Nov 9 1y

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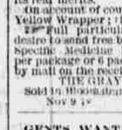

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